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OFFICIALS ADDRESS GROUP OF 77 MINISTERIAL MEETING

Mexican Envoy's Preliminary Remarks

FL310040 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2140 GMT 30 Mar 83

[By correspondent Leobardo Juarez]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Ignacio Ovalle Fernandex, Mexican ambassador to Argentina, urged the Group of 77 today to undertake joint measures in order to overcome the crisis by establishing a new international economic order. In a speech during the fifth ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, the diplomat stated that although the crisis may not be eliminated by means of economic cooperation through political will and specific projects and by strengthening unity and confidence within the group. He pointed out that the lack of political will of some states has hindered the attainment of a new international economic order, adding that the Third World countries would not be suffering from such a deep crisis if this order had been implemented in an adequate manner.

He stressed the inexplicable waste of wealth which is channeled toward arms purchases and which only is used for maintaining a uncertain balance between the powers and for resuming anachronistic colonialist adventures. He concluded by saying that it is Mexico's wish that Argentina enjoy progress, peace and full sovereignty over its entire territory.

Outgoing Group 77 President

PY061444 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2026 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 5 Apr (EFE) -- Trade Minister of Tanzania Mustafa Nyang Anyi expressed his dismay and frustration over the little advance made in the last 4 years of debates. He did so in his last speech as president of the ministerial Group of 77.

Anyi outlined a stark picture of the situation in which developing countries find themselves at the same time that he denounced the coersive actions by developed countries which impede the world from coming out of the recession. The former president of the ministerial Group of 77 presented a summary of the group's worldwide activities since 1977 and, as he told the delegates of the 125 attending countries, the attempts to solve the crisis have all been in vain.

Bolivian Foreign Minister

PY061450 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0055 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Apr (TELAM) -- Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado said today at the plenum meeting of ministers of the Group of 77 that the concentration of decisionmaking power in the hands of developed nations has only created more disorder at the economic and financial level. The Bolivian foreign minister said that Third World nations are experiencing today a crisis which has stagnated their development and which is characterized with clear signs of backwardness and the widening of the inequalities and injustices of the present international economic order.

He noted that in the past developed nations insisted on the need for establishing an economic and financial order that favored their interests. He said that, however, this system has resulted, even for developed countries, in a decrease in trade, in the collapse of the prices of resources, in the increase of unemployment, of inflation, of the foreign debt and in the lack of a structural reorganization.

Foreign Minister Velarde Dorado noted that Third World countries feel like they have been the victims of injustice; since instead of finances helping the development of production, production has become the victim of finances.

The chief of Bolivian diplomacy noted that some are still determined to believe in the invisible hand of Adam Smith since in so doing they are favoring their selfish interests, and thereby strangling international economy.

After making a detailed analysis of the Bolivian situation up until the constitutional government took over last year, the Bolivian foreign minister said that his country is subject to a landlocked situation that it is not in keeping with its history or its geographic aspirations.

He noted that if we do not stop thinking of basic products in terms of cost, but rather in terms of being vehicles for expanding effective demand [through the payment of fair prices]; if rich countries do not stop being selfish; and if we do not do away with the theory of the profit of the microeconomy, the world crisis may be catastrophic, for both poor and developed nations.

Brazil's Foreign Minister

PY061832 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1048 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (DYN) -- Today Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro stated that "experience has taught us not to expect great results from one lone event, but it is necessary that a new understanding aimed at resuming international cooperation stem from the meeting to be held in Belgrade."

The Brazilian foreign minister spoke at the fifth ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 which is being held at the San Martin Theater in this capital. Saraiva Guerreiro then pointed out that "this new phase of the North-South dialogue requires the following changes: In the first place, the urgent adoption of short term measures in the interrelated commercial, financial and monetary fields in order to alleviate the pressures stemming from the current situation."

In the second place, he pointed out, "the current crisis is of a structural nature; therefore, far-reaching measures in priority fields must also be taken through negotiations which necessarily take longer."

Saraiva Guerreiro stated that "in this way the meeting to be held in Belgrade will offer us two alternatives; either the reaffirmation of a promising society in the North-South relationship, or else the conclusion, let us hope not final, that the North-South dialogue is a mere cyclic and useless ritual."

The minister then stated that "the states have interests which they cannot afford not to defend but, regardless of the countries' degree of development, those interests require a feasible international economic system. The crisis has shown us that this is what we lack."

Saraiva Guerreiro then referred to the "realities of the eighties", stating that "the North must fully acknowledge the inevitable fact that the Third World, in its quest for a more important role in the world economy, has difinitely become a dynamic partner."

"For the South," he continued to state, "the time has come for it to give full expression to those ideas which we have been able to maintain in spite of our foreign difficulties and internal differences." The minister stated that "it is necessary to seek the resumption of a truly supportive interdependence between Latin America and Asia."

After expanding on other issues of the North-South dialogue, Saraiva Guerreiro recalled that the Latin American countries, during the meeting held in Cartagena, had "reasserted their political will" to attend the Belgrade meeting "with a constructive attitude and voiced their hope that the developed countries would be inspired by the same attitude..."

The foreign minister ended by stating that "in our capacity as an equal partner, which united we represented, we have the opportunity of making this gesture with the North in this meeting in Buenos Aires. It is now up to the developed countries to respond to our gesture and we hope that they will do so with the same sense of historical responsibility and community of interests."

Chilean Foreign Minister

PY061902 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Excerpt] In his address at the meeting of the Group of 77 which is being held in Buenos Aires, Chilean Foreign Minister Miguel Schweitzer noted there is a need for an international consensus to achieve development. The Chilean foreign minister discussed the position of Latin American countries regarding the present economic crisis, and the strategies to confront this crisis.

Schweitzer noted that the crisis is mainly affecting developing countries which have experienced a decrease in their incomes in view of the lack of international markets which in turn has created an almost intolerable situation in view of the need to contract foreign debts. He noted that Latin American countries must understand that it is necessary to rely more and more on their own human and natural resources in order to help achieve international economic growth.

Indian Foreign Minister

PY062022 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2255 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Apr (DYN) -- India's Minister of External Affairs Narasimha Rao called today for the establishment of "a new economic world order" and reasserted the role of the nonaligned countries "in the political emancipation from all forms of domination and exploitation." Minister Rao, who is attending the group of 77 conference, spoke to the gathering of ministers during the afternoon session.

The Indian foreign minister recalled that during the Nonaligned Summit held recently in New Delhi "the interrelated economic and political problems which beset the world at this time were considered in depth." He said that the world is stirred by "a growing turbulence and insecurity as a consequence of international economic relations characterized by inequality, domination and exploitation. The main problems of our times are peace and peaceful coexistence, independence, disarmament, and development."

Minister Rao asserted that the Nonaligned Movement "will continue striving for the establishment of peace for mankind. Incidentally, a lasting peace can only be secured through the creation of conditions of justice and equality among men and states. Justice should be total, that is, it should be political, social, economic and cultural."

He then contended that total justice calls for the restructuring of the world economy and establishing a new world economic order based on equity and fairness. Rao added that "the struggle for political emancipation from all forms of dimination and exploitation, and the struggle for a new international economic order are twin aspects of a single objective." Rao said that although the crisis "has affected all countries -- rich and poor; large and small -- it has more seriously affected the developing countries."

He then noted that the Nonaligned Summit stressed the factors which contributed to the worsening of the crisis, one of them being "the unproductive and expensive arms race."

After recalling other aspects of the New Delhi declaration, the Indian foreign minister said that it suggested a three-pronged offensive against the crisis: First, restructuring a new international economic order through a process of global negotiations; Second, adopting a program of immediate measures to set the world economy on a course of sustained growth; and Third, renewing the commitment of developing countries to collective self-confidence.

Minister Rao then said that "the crucial importance of UNCTAD was fully recognized at the New Delhi summit...since that conference offers a great opportunity to undertake a broad review of the international economic situation and its impact on the developing countries' trade and development."

In closing Rao said that "the size of the task awaiting us cannot be underestimated... and consequently the nonaligned countries attach great importance to this ministerial conference. We are certain that the decisions of the New Delhi summit will guide the deliberations, and that the proposals contained in the New Delhi declaration will be fully supported at this conference."

Colombian Foreign Minister

PY062046 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2325 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Apr (TELAM) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo said today that the battles waged by the countries of the Third World for many years to change the skewed structures of an unjust economic order are evident in the main aspects of the Malvinas case.

In a speech at the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 opened today, the head of the Colombian Foreign Ministry expressed his satisfaction with the selection of Buenos Aires as the site for the meeting.

He said that the collective will of various developing countries is gathered here to launch a new and almost desperate offensive against backwardness and misery.

He went on to explain that the circumstances which precipitated the armed conflict over the Malvinas a year ago will be a reason for controversy for many years to come but, he emphasized, that there is no controversy over the justice of a claim which created international solidarity; a solidarity which is the symbol of an unfinished struggle against the remnants of a decaying colonialism still refusing to recognize its historic defeat.

Llorena Caicedo pointed out that Argentina is the ideal site for the developing countries to meet to reach common objectives. The Colombian foreign minister also said that the recent Argentine experience in the South Atlantic conflict is similar to the experience of other people who, seeking their own national dignity, lost battles but won the struggle in the long run.

He also emphasized his conviction that this strong will must serve as inspiration on the eve of the Belgrade meeting so that the Sixth UNCTAD Conference -- although it may not be the final culminating effort of the Third World -- becomes a milestone along the difficult path for fulfilling the countries' demands.

The Colombian foreign minister warned, however, that powerful interests will oppose our plans and will persist in defending their privileges, but he predicted that the time will come when the force of reason will prevail over force itself.

The Colombian minister also said that the structural imbalance has worsened due to the deterioration of the prices of basic products, the overwhelming growth of the foreign debt and protectionist measures. He indicated that these are sometimes caused by the overall economic crisis or by the unilateral decisions of the more developed countries.

He said that the deterioration of the prices of basic products had a considerable impact on trade thus creating imbalances in the balance of payments and directly affecting the ability to pay foreign debts. He said that, although Colombia is not one of the countries affected by this situation, his country understood the need for a front of solidarity. He recalled that Colombian President Belisario Betancur, in his speech at the preparatory meeting for the Sixth UNCTAD Conference held in Cartagena, Colombia, proposed the creation of a fund for the payment of interest and the adoption of measures to limit a percentage of the external revenues of each country -- this percentage being used to pay that interest.

Mexico's Commerce Secretary

PY062056 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1605 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (DYN) -- Mexican Commerce Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes proposed today a program of specific measures for reactivating the world economy, particularly "reactivating the developing of our countries." Speaking during the morning session of the fifth conference of ministers of the Group of 77, the Mexican official said that "if we do not have foreign currency to buy things with, it is because we have not been able to sell something that cannot be disguised or denied."

He added: "This is where interdependence is more openly manifested. If we do not sell, there will be no means or way to buy. This is why we fight and reject the practices and concepts which only lead to limitations and obstacles in the North-South trade."

The Mexican delegate went on to say that "it is also serious to see that among the few measures implemented by the industrialized countries to fight protectionism, they almost never considered the exporting needs of the developing countries." Upon emphasizing the importance of the Sixth UNCTAD Conference to be held in Belgrade in 2 months, Hernandez said that "it is essential to ensure the continuity of the financial flow toward the developing world to substantially improve financial terms and conditions."

In conclusion, the Mexican representative emphasized the importance of the conference of the developing countries being held since 28 March in Buenos Aires, and that "it is necessary to make full use of the possibilities offered to us by the regional and subregional multilateral organizations. We cannot do without them. Their healthy operation depends on the things we are able to imagine and take advantage of."

Cuban Foreign Trade Minister

PYU70053 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1525 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (DYN) -- Today, Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas censured President Ronald Reagan's economic policy, charging the present U.S. administration with "making public its support for free and irrestrictive trade" on the one hand and on the other "implementing new protectionist measures, which increasingly hinder access of our products to the U.S. market."

The Cuban minister, who addressed the fifth group of a ministerial meeting today, stated that "the present economic crisis is also deepening international political tensions and causing a significant increase in military expenditures." Cabrizas remarked that "we strongly believe that Latin America is indivisible from the Bravo River down to Patagonia," adding that "for this reason we support Argentina's right to defend its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and we reject the colonialist war recently waged against the Argentine people."

"This colonialist war," Cabrizas added, "is a lesson that the Latin American people will never forget because it uncovered the real objective of the wrongly called Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty as well as the nature of the U.S. Government policy and its disregard for the interests of Latin America."

Cabrizas pointed out that the "growing protectionism, the hike in tariff and nontariff barriers and the implementation of discriminatory measures, among other things, restricting our exports to developed countries and reducing the income necessary for a country to support life more and more."

The Cuban minister stated that "this dramatic situation contrasts with the attitude of some governments, such as the present Reagan administration, which make public their support for free and irrestrictive trade on the one hand and on the other implement new protectionist measures which increasingly hinder access of our products to their market."

Cabrizas' accusations against the Reagan administration grew harsher upon stating that "Washington's government abandoned detente, dialogue and negotiations in order to get involved in a hasty arms race, gain military superiority, perpetuate its interventionist policy in Latin America -- namely in Central America -- and hinder any constructive dialogue."

The Cuban Foreign Trade minister stated that "the marked drop in the price of foodstuffs and the growing deterioration of trade with developed nations are among the things that have affected developing nations most seriously."

Upon recalling that the foreign debts of developing countries "exceeded $600 billion this year" and that "this figure contineus to grow," Cabrizas stated that Cuba "advocates and fights for peace, as it fights for development and independence. These are the objectives Cuba is pursuing at this conference." Cabrizas concluded by stating that "the results of this meeting should contribute to these objectives. For this reason, we hail the draft declaration and the documents submitted to us by the chairman of this conference."

AGUIRRE SAYS FALKLANDS SPIRIT MUST NEVER DIE

PY061620 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0020 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 5 Apr (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari today urged all Argentine diplomats to take the correct path, to make every effort in the struggle for the recovery of the Malvinas which is a sacrifice we must assume to honor those who died and those who courageously fought to defend the fatherland.

Speaking to Foreign Ministry personnel who gathered in the gold room of the Foreign Ministry, Aguirre Lanari urged all those present to make the necessary decisions, and to confront all well-intended and not-so-well-intended criticism that is issued by those who want to follow paths that will not lead to the great and irrevocable objective of promoting the spirit of the Malvinas.

He noted: You, the members of the Foreign Ministry, are the ones who should inform the public about the difficulties involved in this struggle, and explain the difficulties in international negotiations.

He said that a few days before he assumed the Foreign Ministry, he answered a question during a meeting of the center of engineers about Argentina's position in the Western world, and that he said that we are a member of the Western world on our own right. We do not need any foreign tutors since we have always upheld Western values since our nation's independence. But he added: But I also said that Argentina has had and will continue to have the right to uphold an independent position to safeguard those national values that are in our hands and that if we do not do this we would be judged by our peers and by history.

Aguirre Lanari said that we must always keep in mind that in this struggle, in which you as members of the Foreign Ministry are on the front line, implies sacrifices and misunderstandings, but there is also the joy of knowing that you are fulfilling a duty that is in keeping with the patriotic ideals of the Argentine people. The foreign minister noted that diplomats must continue the efforts that were undertaken many years ago in this regard.

INFORMATION MINISTER DENIES CABINET RESHUFFLE

PY061616 Paris AFP in Spanish 0027 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Excerpt] La Paz, 5 Apr (AFP) -- Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena said today that there will be no Cabinet reshuffle on 9 April (anniversary of the Bolivian 1952 revolution).

With this statement, the information minister denied rumors according to which Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo had reportedly decided to reshuffle his Cabinet on that date.

BANZER, PAZ TO JOIN EFFORTS AGAINST COMMUNISM

PY061608 Paris AFP in Spanish 1812 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] La Paz, 2 Apr (AFP) -- It was reported in La Paz today that former Bolivian Presidents Hugo Banzer Suarez and Victor Paz Estenssoro have agreed to join efforts to stop the progress of the Communist Party in the country. According to the dean of the Bolivian press, EL DIARIO, this political agreement was reached during a meeting at midweek in this capital while President Hernan Siles Zuazo was making an official visit to France.

The Bolivian Communist Party (PCB) is a member of the governing Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) heading two ministries in the executive branch.

The agreement between former Presidents Paz Estenssoro and Banzer Suarez, heads of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and the rightist Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN), respectively, coincides with the position of the influential Bolivian Private Businessmen's Confederation (CNEPB) which requested the separation of the Communists from the current government 2 weeks ago.

According to EL DIARIO, the former presidents agreed to preserve democracy in the face of possible anarchy, to search for solutions to the serious economic crisis and to stop the progress of the PCB.

Banzer and Paz Estenssoro jointly carried out a coup, overthrowing the regime of Gen Juan Jose Torres in August 1971 and governing together until 1974, when the party of Paz Estenssoro was expelled by Banzer, who headed a second stage of a strictly military government until 1978.

SOCIALIST PARTY-ONE NOT TO JOIN GOVERNMENT

PY061552 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0151 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] La Paz, 5 Apr (EFE) -- Socialist Party 1 [PS-1], the country's fourth largest political force, will not participate in the government headed by Hernan Siles Zuazo because this government shows a gap between programs and ideology, PS-1 leaders stated today. Socialist Deputy Walter Vasquez Michel, a member of the PS-1 leadership, noted that the government's current actions do not reflect an ideology in line with the expectations of the Bolivian people and their great majorities.

There have been insistent rumors lately about an imminent reshuffling of the Cabinet on 9 April with the incorporation of new political forces to broaden the social base of the governing regime.

The PS-1 is mentioned as one of those forces, and another would be the Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MIR), which would thus be returning to government administration, although its leaders neither denied nor confirmed this.

The PS-1 came in fourth in the 1980 general elections, which were won by a front headed by Hernan Siles Zuazo.

COMMISSION TO FIGHT DRUG TRAFFIC CREATED

PY062243 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 26 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] By decree, the constitutional government has created the National Commission for the Struggle Against Drug Traffic [Comision Nacional de Lucha Contra el Narcotrafico -- CNLCN]. This is an intergovernmental organization which will consist of representatives of several ministries and will be in charge of all tasks related to the struggle against drug traffic.

Upon leaving government palace after a Cabinet meeting, Interior Minister Mario Roncal told the press about the creation of this new organization to deal with this serious problem affecting Bolivia, the United States and Europe. He said that the commission will be made up of representatives of the Ministries of Interior, Foreign Relations, Planning and Coordination, National Defense, Social Security and Public Health and of the Congress.

Roncal pointed out that the commission will be in charge of the all-out struggle against drug traffic ordered by President Siles, in addition to the studies and projects for coca crop substitution and other aspects related to this problem. He explained that this commission replaces the National Directorate and the Council for Struggle Against Drug Traffic, organizations which will now be under the jurisdiction of this newly created commission until the legislative branch approves a law.

Upon reporting about this new government decision, Roncal indicated that from now on the Interior Ministry is going to concentrate its efforts on domestic policies, intelligence and the preservation of public order.

Minister Roncal also reported that the aid promised by the U.S. Government is being negotiated and that this is "a problem which is being negotiated very slowly."

He said that during his trip to Europe he met with officials of several countries and UN spokesmen and that he asked for their cooperation in the struggle against drug traffic in Bolivia. Mario Roncal talked about the request submitted by Bolivia asking that the forthcoming international conference on drug traffice be held in La Paz. He said that the problems of our country will be discussed during this important international UN-sponsored conference.

FRENCHMAN DETAINED FOR PARAMILITARY ACTS

PY060357 Paris AFP in Spanish 1637 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] La Paz, 5 Apr (AFP) -- The Bolivian Interior Ministry confirmed today the detention of French citizen Jacques LeClerc, who will be placed at the disposal of the criminal court. LeClerc is accused of leading paramilitary groups and of being involved in drug trafficking in Bolivia.

In his first remarks, LeClerc admitted that he came to the country in 1979 from Corumba (Brazil) aboard a Bolivian Air Force plane, and that he was welcomed by officers of the Ranger Regimentfrom Santa Cruz, 1,000 km east of La Paz.

LeClerc also said that he had worked under the orders of Colonel Faustino Rico Toro, former commander of the military school during the regime of Gen Luis Garcia Meza (1980-81), and of Colonel Luis Kuramoto Medina, former commander of the 7th Army Division headquartered in Cochabamba, central Bolivia, and of former Comptroller General of the Republic Adolfo Ustariz.

Rico Toro will leave within the next few days for South Korea as military attache, and Kuramoto has been passed to the reserve, while Ustariz has been held at the La Paz public prison accused of forming irregular armed groups.

According to the official report, LeClerc was a member of the neo-Nazi group, The Bridegrooms of Death, led by the German citizen Joachim Fielberkorn, who is under arrest in Frankfurt, FRG.

Others Face Trial

PY061514 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] The 14 persons who have been charged with participating in paramilitary activities and who were also involved in the political crimes that were ordered by the Garcia Meza regime will be judged by three judges of the criminal court.

The La Paz District Court has begun to make the proper appointments. The case of the attack perpetrated against the Bolivian Labor Central has been put at the disposal of Second Criminal Court Judge Victoriano Zelaya; those involved in crimes perpetrated on (Harrington) Street were put at the disposal of Third Criminal Court Judge (?Norwaldo Bawn); and involved in the assassination of Father Espinal were put at the disposal of the Seventh Criminal Court judge.

$28 MILLION IN INTEREST ON FOREIGN DEBT PAID

PY060125 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Finance Minister Flavio Machicado told the national press that Bolivia has paid $28 million in interest on the overdue foreign debt, adding that Bolivia is thus complying with its commitments to international banks. Machicado stated that this operation was carried out following an economic agreement with the firms (Tesoro) and Occidental regarding the sale of gas to Argentina. Here is Minister Machicado's elaboration on this subject:

The finance minister also reported that Bolivia will have to pay $95 million in interest between May and September, discounting the $28 million already paid. Machicado concluded by referring to the meeting that will be held with representatives of international banks. [recorded passage indistinct]

BRIEFS

YPFB EXPORTS FOR 1982 -- According to its annual report, Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB) in 1982 exported approximately $393.9 million worth of products. Of this total, $381,625,000 worth of natural gas was exported to Argentina and $12,312,700 worth of liquid gas to Brazil. [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 Apr 83 PY]

FURTHER ON RIOTS, VIOLENCE IN SAO PAULO

PY060409 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Our reporters, (Atair de Alves Franco) and (Newton Flora), will now describe the situation prevailing in the streets of Sao Paulo.

[Begin (Alves Franco) recording] We are now reporting from the Praca da Republica where the situation is already relatively calm after a quite hectic night following the events that took place at the Praca Se and Praca (Cosme Bevilacqua). Also in the downtown area of the city, on (Direita), (Quitana) and Sao Bento Streets, there was hectic action and many clashes between police and demonstrators. We then came to the Praca da Republica where at 2100 the police acted promptly to prevent street riots similar to those which occurred in the downtown area. A Truckload of strike force personnel is posted here at the Praca da Republica. Any group of persons is readily dispersed by policemen. [end recording]

[Begin (Newton Flora) recording] We are now reporting from the Santo Amaro region which is already completely calm. Thus the inhabitants of this district of Sao Paulo will have a more calm, peaceful night. At 2355, the situation is now calm in Santo Amaro. [end recording]

Reporter Renato Lombardi has more police information on the demonstrations that took place today in Sao Paulo: [Begin Lombardi recording] Four hundred and fifty persons were detained by police today as a result of violent actions that followed a meeting held at the (Largo 13 Maio) in Santo Amaro by a group of unemployed. This was the second day of looting and violence in Sao Paulo. The violence has already claimed the life of one worker and caused 75 wounded, mostly those hit by stones, sticks or police helmets. Looting and violence prevailed today in the downtown and southern area of the city. The police, who last night refrained from intervening, today used violence against a group of demonstrators who attempted to break into Government Place. The civilian and military police plan to deploy 10,000 policemen tomorrow to prevent further rallies, violence and looting. [end recording]

Illegal Demonstrations To Be Repressed

PY061335 Paris AFP in Spanish 1321 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Sao Paulo, 6 Apr (AFP) -- It was announced here today, through a communique released by the authorities, that any type of demonstration in the streets that has not been appropriately authorized by the police will be repressed.

Rio De Janerio Police on Alert

PY070010 Paris AFP in Spanish 2317 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Rio de Janiro, 6 Apr (AFP) -- The Globo Television Network tonight announced that the police of Rio de Janeiro have been put on alert on orders from Governor Leonel Brizola. This measure was implemented to prevent incidents similar to those that recently took place in Sao Paulo from repeating themselves in Rio de Janerio where, according to sources, several plots of land were recently occupied by squatters.

Incidents in Sao Paulo 7 Apr

PY070355 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpts] While the situation was calm this morning in downtown Sao Paulo, tension and violence once more prevailed in the afternoon. Clashes occurred again at Praca da Se among demonstrators and police who used tear gas, noise bombs and batons to repress demonstrators.

In the meantime, the situation was completely calm in Santo Amaro, where no clashes between demonstrators and police occurred today. Stores opened normally today in Santo Amaro but in downtown Sao Paulo most stores had to remain closed for much of the day. Sixty-five persons were detained in downtown Sao Paulo this afternoon as a result of riots, theft and looting.

Figueiredo Rules Out Intervention

PY070325 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] After meeting with President Figueriredo in Brasilia, Minas Gerais Governor Tancredo Neves revealed that Figueriredo already has a complete report on the situation in Sao Paulo, including details as to the origin and names of those responsible for the riots.

According to Neves, the president is directing the federal government's action in coordination with the state government, but rules out the possibility of an intervention.

Communists Spotted in Demonstrations

PY070318 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Presidential Spokesman Carlos Atila has reported that the National Intelligence Service has already identified members of the Communist Party of Brazil [PC do B] among those who participated in the Sao Paulo demonstrations.

Atila said that it is the government's concern that public order be preserved. He added that President Figueiredo continues to maintain his decision to let the state governor use all available means to preserve order. Atila added that federal forces continue to be (?in a state of alert) in Sao Paulo and that they will act whenever the federal government deems it necessary.

ARMY CONCERNED OVER CUBANS IN SURINAME

PY052220 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Apr 83 p 9

[By A.G.S.]

[Excerpts] The current political situation in Suriname, former Dutch Guyana, is being closely watched by the Brazilian Army, which is concerned over the presence of Cubans along an uninhabited area of the border.

The northern part of the State of Para is referred to by the military as the dead border because there are no cities, towns or military barracks there. Moreover, the Brazilian Armed Forces -- which recently discovered Argentina's military power -- have no means in the short term to establish an effective presence in that region.

There is a plan for establishing a highly professional military contingent in the Brazilian central region that could reach any point of the national territory within 4 hours. This plan is supported by high-ranking officials holding key positions within the military command. But there is not enough money to carry it out. Moreover, the Air Force does not have enough planes to leave some of them on constant alert for the transportation of troops. An Army official said last week: "The idea is good, but for the time being its implementation will be very difficult."

DEPUTY WANTS U.S. INTERVENTION IN C.A. CONDEMNED

PY050210 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] The PDT [Democratic Labor Party] deputy for Rio Grande do Sul, (Mateo Schmidt), has appealed to Itamaraty to adopt a firmer attitude toward U.S. intervention in Nicaragua, claiming that the CIA is training and supplying arms to former Somozist guards. He launched his appeal on the basis of the charges published in the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK.

(Schmidt) said that, without a clear picture of the situation, Itamaraty could not formally condemned the intervention.

The material published by NEWSWEEK has supplied clear evidence that the United States is intervening in Nicaragua, because NEWSWEEK is a U.S. magazine known worldwide and cannot be charged with seeking to use news items to benefit Eastern European or other communist countries, (Schmidt) said.

(Mateo Schmidt) added that U.S. congressmen had denied the thesis that Nicaragua was being used as a bridge for supplying arms to El Salvador. This argument was used to justify the U.S. intervention. (Schmidt) also recalled that 1983 marks the bicentenial of Simon Bolicar's birth and that it is a good opportunity for Brazil to approach Latin America, since our alignment with Europe early in this century and later with the United States have both failed.

BETANCUR TO MEET HERRERA CAMPINS 8 APRIL

PA051905 Paris AFP in Spanish 1817 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Bogota, 5 Apr (AFP) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur will travel to Caracas Friday to meet with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, the privately-owned RCN Radio Network announced today. According to the station, Betancur and Herrera Campins will discuss the economic situation of those who live on the common border, following the crisis involving the Bolivar at the beginning of 1983.

RCN mentioned officials of the Venezuelan Embassy in Bogota as its source and said that although the Colombian Foreign Ministry has said nothing about Betancur's trip, the president will leave for Caracas at 1300 GMT on Friday. According to RCN, "Betancur will return the same day, in the afternoon."

The two presidents will discuss the establishment of a fixed exchange rate and solutions to the problems connected with the border trade, the station added. The Venezuelan currency (the Bolivar) is not acceptable, for the time being, in Colombian banks and foreign exchange offices, and where exchanged, the rate is lower than 10 pesos.

More on Visits

PA061345 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Bogota -- Narino Palace has announced that President Belisario Betancur's visit to Venezuela, Mexico and Panama this weekend will be to discuss subjects of common regional interest, especially those with regard to having the Central American countries seek a decrease of tensions and the establishment of a permanent climate of peace through dialogue and negotiations.

In a communique to confirm the Colombian president's surprising and brief visit to those nations, the Government House disclosed that President Betancur will meet with four presidents. President Betancur will leave for Caracas at 1500 on Friday. There, he will meet with President Luis Herrera Campins. On Saturday morning, he will depart Caracas for San Andres, Colombia, to open the meeting of intendants and commissioners. At noon, he will travel to Cozumel Island, Mexico, to meet with President Miguel de la Madrid. The president will then go to Panama early Sunday morning. In Panama, he will meet with Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella and with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge who will be in Panama City for this meeting. The Colombian president will return to Bogota on Sunday afternoon.

In his talks with his colleagues, President Betancur will reiterate Colombia's call for peaceful coexistence and mutual respect among the Central American countries. According to the international news agencies, the worsening of the situation and the increase of tensions, especially between Honduras and Nicaragua, has apparently led the Colombian, Venezuelan, Mexican and Panamanian presidents to take the path of direct, personal and unofficial dialogue. This will be President Betancur's second trip abroad. Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo will be acting President in Betancur's absence.

INTENDANT ACCUSED OF APPOINTING M-19 MEMBERS

PA052028 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] The state security forces confirmed in the past few hours that the intendant of Putumayo has been a member of the subversive movement, and that at least half of his assistants in the government are members of the 19 April Movement, M-19. From their positions in the government of President Belisario Betancur, they are collaborating with the rebel groups.

This station also learned from reliable sources that, based this station's report, President Betancur asked the Armed Forces for a detailed report corroborating the authenticity of the accusation. The reply did not take long; the state security forces immediately filed a report that has already been delivered to the president. The report says, among other things, that the intendant of Putumayo has taken a series of measures favorable to the subversive movement, and that he has appointed persons with subversive records to key positions. [words indistinct]

FARC KILLS 2 POLICEMEN IN META DEPARTMENT

PA041600 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Villavicencio -- Two policemen were killed in an ambush carried out presumably by members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, in Meta Department. According to reports, a column of FARC's 1st Front attacked a national police patrol with mortars and rifles in El Reten Corregimiento, in San Jose del Guaviare. The authorities reported that two policemen were killed and three wounded. Unofficially, it was reported that three guerrillas were killed also.

ECOPETROL REPORTS LOSSES FROM LABOR SABOTAGE

PA051410 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Bogota -- So far, the many attacks and acts of sabotage against the equipment and installations of Ecopetrol [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise], have caused 160 million pesos worth of damage. The chairmanship of the state enterprise confirmed that the latest incident occurred on Sunday night, when two bombs were set off in the houses of (Clemente Pineda) and (Jesus Orozco) and almost caused a tragedy. Ecopetrol indicated that instead of creating a good climate for the negotiation of petitions presented by the Workers Labor Union, USO, those actions are causing unrest and unease. An Ecopetrol communique said that although there is a climate of unrest and uncertainty, the enterprise contineus to favor dialogue to negotiate a contract beneficial to the workers, the enterprise and the country in general.

POSSIBLE REEMERGENCE OF 'DEATH SQUAD' IN MEDELLIN

PA061352 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Medellin -- Four more bullet-riddled bodies with bound hands were found in the past few hours in the place known as Pajarito in the western Medellin. This brings to 12 the number of such victims found in the past 5 days. This has led authorities to believe that the so-called death squad has reemerged.

PRESIDENT HURTADO, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR U.S.

PA061414 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Excerpt] President Hurtado left Guayaquil for the United States at 0430 today. This is his first visit to the United States and the fourth visit by an Ecuadorean president in 40 years. He will begin his activities in New York with a meeting with financial, banking and petroleum leaders at the Plaza Hotel at noon. The secretary of public information [Ernesto Alban Gomez] has stressed the importance and objectives of this trip:

[Begin recording] This is a very important opportunity for the Ecuadorean president to express to the U.S. Government a Latin American country's views on the current continental situation, how the economic problems effect our governments and peoples and especially the impact that such an economic crisis can have on Latin American democracy. He will explain the situation of Latin American democracy, which is facing so many difficulties, dangers and risks. This is a very opportune moment for the Ecuadorean president to express these views to the U.S. Government.

The president will also take advantage of his U.S. visit to promote his initiative on a joint action by the Latin American governments and peoples to face the economic crisis. Furthermore, the president will meet with representatives of the financial sector, particularly with executives of the petroleum companies, to explain the country's petroleum laws and the investment possibilities. [end recording]

Official sources added that President Hurtado will explain to the petroleum industry representatives the new rules of the game that his government has recently introduced into the domestic hydrocarbons laws in order to attract foreign capital and technology.

GOVERNMENT DENIES NEW RESIGNATIONS BY MINISTERS

PA061458 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] The National Secretariat of Public Information has issued a clarification that the Ecuadorean president has only received the resignations of the government and the industry, commerce and integration ministers. The Secretariat emphatically denied that the finance minister has resigned.

Government sources also indicated that the resignations of Ministers Galo Garcia and Orlando Alcivar will be studied by President Hurtado on his return from the United States. Nevertheless, many rumors have been circulating. For example, a bulletin printed on Finance Ministry stationery was circulating yesterday stating that the under secretary of revenue had resigned. The Finance Ministry's Public Relations Office categorically denied this bulletin. The Public Relations Office said it was unaware of the origin of what the office's director described as a scandal sheet.

As is known, (Gusman) has been under secretary of revenue and general administration for the past 7 months and was confirmed in his post by the finance minister.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S PRC VISIT

For reportage on the visit to the PRC by Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Valencia see the Western Hemisphere section of the 1 April China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ECONOMY MINISTER ON DAMAGE CAUSED BY FLOODS

PY052352 Paris AFP in Spanish 1616 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Lima, 4 Apr (AFP) -- Peruvian Economy and Finance Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor stated today that the damage caused by the rains, floods and landslides that are affecting Peru from Lima to the extreme north has reached $400 million. The minister did not mention the effects of the drought which, since the beginning of the year, has been seriously affecting several southern departments, especially Puno and Cusco -- these departments have been declared in a state of emergency -- as well as Arequipa, Ayacucho and Apurimac, where the damage has also been tremendous.

Rodriguez Pastor said that the damage has been caused to the production sector and to private and state properties, and added that the $400 million will be provided by foreign credits and national contributions. He also said that reconstruction will take time and that the government is actively working on urgent tasks such as the reconstruction of roads, supplying food and tents to the victims, sanitary assistance and other services.

Reports on Floods

PY062216 Paris AFP in Spanish 1959 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Lima, 5 Apr (AFP) -- Asking urgent help for victims after it used up its own resources, the civil defense reported today that more than 2 million people have been affected by floods and mud slides along the northern Peruvian coast from Lima to Tumbes. By contrast, the southern region is suffering an unprecedented drought. Arequipa and Cusco departments have asked to be declared in a state of emergency, as Puono on the Bolivian border was. Since those two regions are the most productive in the country, these natural calamities have serious consequences for the national economy that is already in a state of crisis.

Due to new torrential rains accompanied by thunder and lightening, the worst hit zone is Piura Department, whose lowlands have been flooded by the Piura River, which has also flooded part of the departmental capital. A dozen towns and villages which are under water can barely receive supplies since various segments of the roads have been destroyed. The city of Sullana in Piura Department was again hit by heavy rainstorms and flooding over large areas. In Talara, the country's main oil center, the refinery has been shut down by the rains.

In Lambayeque Department, south of Piura, several localities and plantations have been covered by water from the flooding rivers. Likewise, the capital of Libertad Department, Trujillo, has been affected by rains, just as Chimbote, a heavy industry city located 450 kilometers to the north of Lima, which is suffering the effects of floods. Rains have let up in the Andean region of the Rimac valley, but mud slices have hampered traffic along the highway linking Lima to the country's central region.

Businessmen and workers from Cusco Department in the southeast have requested the government to declare an emergency zone because drought and frost are hurting crops and livestock. Several organizations in Arequipa, to the south of Lima, have also made identical requests on the grounds that losses due to the lack of rains already amount to 62 billion soles ($62 million).

FURTHER ON VISIT BY YUGOSLAVIA'S ZARKOVIC

For Yugoslav media coverage of the visit of member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic to Venezuela, see the Yugoslavia section of the 6 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS IMF RECOMMENDATIONS

PA061630 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1933 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Caracas, 5 Apr (EFE) -- The Caracas newspaper EL UNIVERSAL reports today that the Venezuelan Government deeems the IMF recommendations on certain changes in vital economic areas unacceptable for the country at this point in time. In a lengthy analysis, the paper notes that high-level government sources have explained that the IMF proposals deal with the exchange, price and import sectors.

The article says that the IMF specifically recommended a lineal [lineal] devaluation that would set the dollar at 14 Bolivares. This would represent a loss of over 220 percent with regard to the exchange rate of 4.30 Bolivares per dollar, which was in effect until 18 February. The IMF also recommended opening ports to free importation and eliminating all price controls.

According to the newspaper, the government feels that a policy based on these three IMF points would cause the collapse of Venezuela's economic policy. In this regard, EL UNIVERSAL notes that the IMF recommendations were rejected, or at least the report submitted to the government for consideration was rejected. The paper stresses that, on the contrary, it was decided to maintain the price controls, which will be applied to mass consumption products and essential services.

At the economic-Cabinet level, the executive branch has also decided to maintain a three-tiered exchange rate: the preferential rate of 4.30 Bolivares per dollar; the 6 Bolivares exchange rate; and the free exchange rate, which has recently been set between 8.10 and 8.20 Bolivares per dollar.

For his part, Finance Minister Arturo Sosa feels that this country has three delicate problems: the lack of monetary liquidity, the oil price reductions and the short-term debt. Sosa claims that the lack of sufficient liquidity prevents a suitable offer of funds to cover the normal needs of a recovering economy. The minister also mentioned the negative effect of the successive oil price reductions and the magnitude of the foreign debt, especially since the maturities this year total almost $10 billion.

STUDENTS PEACEFULLY OCCUPY ITALIAN CONSULATE

PA061401 Paris AFP in Spanish 1334 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Caracas, 6 Apr (AFP) -- It was reported here today that seven university students peacefully occupied the Italian Consulate in Valencia, the third largest city of Venezuela. Valencia is 170 km west of Caracas. The occupation took place Tuesday afternoon and a spokesman for the students said they made the decision to "draw national and international attention to the situation of Venezuelan political prisoners." There are some 30 political prisoners in Venezuela, 19 of which have been on a hunger strike for the past month. The strikers are demanding better conditions.

DAILY CALLS SHULTZ, REGAN VISIT 'PRESSURE' TACTIC

PA061806 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 2 Apr 83 p 6

[By Angel Aguilar Perez]

[Text] Hector Ramirez Cuellar, deputy of the Popular Socialist Party, has said that the visit that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Treasury Secretary Donald Regan will make to Mexico in the second half of April is aimed at pressuring President Miguel de la Madrid to change Mexico's foreign policy in view of Mexico's probable request for $3 billion in new loans. Ramirez Cuellar explained that Mexico is pratically being forced to obtain new foreign loans due to the drop in oil prices.

He indicated that the country's financial situation and the crisis it is experiencing is being used by the Ronald Reagan administration, which is trying to pressure the Mexican government into changing its foreign policy on Central America.

Ramirez Cuellar said that the U.S. Government is trying to pressure Mexico into remaining silent in the international forums with regard to the Central American conflict.

In this regard, he noted that Mexico was recently visited by U.S. officials headed by Richard McNamar who came to supervise Mexico's fulfillment of the commitments with the IMF. The officials then went on to countries such as Peru, Chile and Argentina with the same objective.

Ramirez Cuellar said that the objective of George Shultz and Donald Regan's visit is to verify the level of the Mexican economy's recovery but especially to discuss the Central American subject.

"They want to make President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado give in with regard to Mexico's foreign policy on the Central American situation, considering that our country maintains a very steadfast position, he commented.

Ramirez Cuellar noted that in the recent nonaligned meeting in India, Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda delivered a forceful speech in defense of the principle of nonintervention. Ramirez Cuellar added that on the anniversary of the birth of Benito Juarez, the foreign secretary also referred to the principle of the freedom of peoples.

In the Security Council, Porfirio Munoz Ledo, Mexican ambassador to the United Nations, attacked the U.S. supplying of weapons to the Somozist forces and the Honduran Army.

Ramirez Cuellar said that this has annoyed the Ronald Reagan government which, through its representative at the UN Security Council, Jeane Kirkpatrick, issued a veiled threat against Mexico, because of its position on the Central American conflict. Mrs Kirkpatrick, the Mexican legislator added, asked why Mexico remains silent about the Salvadoran situation if it demands respect for the principle of nonintervention. The impliacation if totally false because the Mexican and French Governments have publicly expressed firm and clear position in that regard, Ramirez Cuellar said.

Ramirez Cuellar stressed that as a result of Mexico's foreign policy and its financial situation, the United States is trying to pressure Mexico into changing its position.

HAVANA ON ANTI-U.S. PROTEST SCHEDULED 16 APR

PA040421 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Over 20 Mexican political and cultural organizations are preparing a number of events to express their solidarity with the Nicaraguan people as well as to repudiate and condemn the imperialist aggression against that Central American nation. On 16 April many Mexican organizations and the Coordinating Board for Solidarity with Nicaragua will participate in a protest demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City.

The Latin American Workers Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity has urged the entire trade union movement and all Latin American patriotic forces to express their solidarity with Nicaragua. It stresses that the situation in Central America has grown worse since over 2000 former Somozist guardsmen invaded Nicaragua from Honduras. The guardsmen are supported by the United States and have inflicted serious human and property losses on the Sandinist revolution. The CBS Television Network of the United States has disclosed that the Pentagon supplied most of the weapons and equipment being used by the counterrevolutionary bands operating in Nicaragua.

HAVANA NOTES U.S. 'PLANS' TO ANNEX ISLANDS

PA060258 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] The United States plans to annex the Mexican islands in the northern archipelago that is located in the Pacific Ocean. To this end, it has established military installations and has promoted tourist centers there. The islands, located off the U.S.-Mexican border, are being patrolled by theU.S. Navy and their marine resources are being exploited by U.S. oil and mining companies. The United States took control of the archipelago based on the Jackson Treaty of 1858, but Mexican negotiators added a clause that provides for the return of the islands to Mexico after 100 years. This restoration has not taken place.

DE LA MADRID TO MEET WITH COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT

FL061120 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0256 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The presidents of Mexico and Colombia will meet informally next Saturday, 9 April, at the Mexican port of Cozumel, Quintana Roo, the Foreign Secretariat has announced. In a brief press communique, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat pointed out that the presidents of Colombia, Belisario Betancur, and Mexico, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, will hold informal talks. The official document added that during the summit the two heads of state will examine bilateral and international problems of concern to the two countries.

Last January, the foreign ministers of Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela met to examine the Central American situation and agreed to struggle for nonintervention in the region by superpowers. At the time, the four countries agreed that the Central American problems should be solved peacefully and condemned any attempt of military action. Mexico and Colombia also agree on the need to establish a new international economic order which is more equitable in commercial relations, principally among industrialized and underdeveloped nations.

UN REFUGEE COMMISSION TO ESTABLISH OFFICE

FL062210 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1850 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 6 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Government today announced an agreement made with the United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to have the organization establish an office here. In a decree published today in the federation's GAZETTE and issued by the Secretariat of Foreign Relations, the annoucement noted that the Senate of the Republic approved the agreement with the UNHCR on 16 February 1983.

C.A., CARIBBEAN OIL PLAN TO BE EXTENDED

FL051524 Bridgetown CANA in English 1328 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City, April 5, CANA-REUTER -- Mexico will continue cooperating with Venezuela to send cheap oil to Central America and the Caribbean, the state oil company Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex) said last night. A Pemex statement said two nations would continue the 160,000 barrels per day scheme unchanged at least until August. Mexican and Venezuelan oil officials will meet in coming months to review the 32-month-old aid programme for possible modifications, it added.

The Pemex statement confirmed the substance of remarks made in Caracas earlier today by Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti. Asked by reporters to comment on reports that Venezuela would withdraw from the programme, Calderon Berti said that Mexico and Venezuela would exercise the political will to extend the programme under its present financial terms over the next four months.

Mexico and Venezuela launched the programme in August, 1980 when they were flush with burgeoning crude revenues bouyed by spiralling world crude prices. But they have been hit by the recent slide in crude prices at a time when they are struggling to meet interest payments on their huge foreign debts.

PEMEX TO EXPORT 1.5 MILLION BARRELS OF OIL DAILY

FL051321 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0020 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Petroleum announced today it will maintain an export schedule of 1.5 million barrels daily. Official sources of the state enterprise noted that during the first 3 months of the year the daily oil export average had been 1.43 million barrels.

The National Energy Plan, which was adopted several years ago, calls for an export limit of 1.5 million barrels of crude and a maximum export figure to the United States of 50 percent of that amount. In addition, during the last meeting of OPEC in London, when it was decided to set the price of a barrel of crude at $29 and a maximum export figure of 17.5 million barrels for all members of the group, Mexico stressed it would export 1.5 million barrels daily.

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL ANNOUNCES REFERENDUM DETAILS

PA051954 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1711 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Panama City, 5 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Electoral Tribunal today issued measures to guarantee the results of the referendum scheduled for 24 April, when Panamanians 18 years of age and older will vote "yes" or "no" on the constitutional amendments to the 1972 Torrijist Constitution. Among the measures issued by the Electoral Tribunal is a "dry law" the day of the referendum and a prohibition on carrying arms. There will be no lottery drawing nor horse races on that day.

An Electoral Tribunal source today disclosed that in order to give more people the opportunity to vote, cedulas which have already expired or will expire this year are still valid until 30 June this year. The voting will begin at 0700 (1200 GMT) in schools, public buildings and other places accessible to the people throughout the republic, and will close at 1700 (2200 GMT), according to decree 73 issued by the Electoral Tribunal. The decree prohibits all political propaganda through loudspeakers and any type of news media from 2000 (0100 GMT) the night before the referendum.

A total of 150 of the 275 articles of the 1972 Constitution, established by the government of late General Torrijos, were amended by a commission of independent jurists, progovernment politicians and the opposition, except from the Popular Action Party, which is demanding the total abolition of the Constitution and the election of a constituent assembly. The 505 members of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, mostly progovernment, are opposed to the amendments, under which they will disappear.

Another important amendment to the Torrijist Constitution is the abolishing of a phrase of Article 2, which gave the National Guard the status of a state branch at the level of the executive, legislative and judicial branches. If the amendments are approved, the National Guard (Army and Police) will be under the executive branch, and its members at no time can participate in politics, other than to vote.

The National Guard will keep its autonomous rank and internal regulations. The executive branch will decide on the public forces' distribution and actions, but will not intervene in the ranking system of its personnel. The president of the republic must respect this system.

BRIEFS

AERONAUTICAL COOPERATION -- A Salvadoran delegation headed by the director general of the Salvadoran Civil Aeronautics Department is visting Panama to discuss training Salvadoran personnel at the Panama Civil Aeronautics School. Panama was chosen because of its proximity to El Salvador and the abilities of Panamanian instructors. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 Mar 83 p 2 PA]

COSTA RICA

MINISTER: MEETING WITH NICARAGUANS 'POSITIVE'

PA061522 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] According to Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon, the meeting held in San Juan del Sur was very positive because after his meeting last August with Commander Borge, relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua had cooled. This high-level meeting was very positive, Solano Calderon said. He added: We have resorted to dialogue, which is inherent to human beings. I have always said that the differences between our countries should be resolved through talks, not through radical positions or bullets.

I am very hopeful that dialogue will prevail in the convulsed Central American area and that in the end the relations between our countries will improve, Solano added. The mere fact that we have held talks has improved the relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, but there were other similarly positive aspects, the minister said. For instance, the mixed commission was reactivated and raised to the rank of a deputy ministry. In this manner any small b order conflict will be resolved through prompt action, the minister asserted.

One of the major recommendations made to the mixed commission -- already suggested 3 months ago -- was the interconnection of certain border posts via telephone, as we have with Panama. Errors and confusions will thus be avoided with a mere phone call, Solano added. Our mutual border was also discussed yesterday. Demarcation of the border, it was decided, will conclude within 2 years. According to the minister, the lack of border marks has created a number of problems because the authorities from either country may unwittingly enter the other country illegally.

It was pointed out to the Nicaraguan Government officials that some of their actions violate Costa Rican sovereignty; for instance, when Sandinist soldiers arrive in Los Chiles to interrogate individuals in search of counterrevolutionaries, the minister explained. Such action cannot be tolerated. The Nicaraguan officials said that this has not been authorized by their leaders and that this situation will be stopped. According to the minister, some media were apparently too (?far removed) from the meeting and have therefore reported that it failed, making reference only to the San Juan River issue. The San Juan River problem has been at least discussed at a meeting. The opening of talks on this issue paves the way for future meeting -- as has indeed been agreed on -- where a solution satisfactory to both countries can be sought concerning this conflict.

The mixed commission has met once in Nicaragua and once in San Jose. The third meeting, scheduled for 30 April, is to be held at the border. Measures to prevent frictions between our two nations will be adopted, Solano said in conclusion.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS AIR BRIDGE FAVORING CUBANS

PA061326 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] The General Immigration Directorate has decided to close the air bridge between Cuba, Costa Rica and the United States indefinitely, Immigration Director (Mayela Morales) has announced.

This means, she explained that no more visa requests for Cuban citizens were accepted after 1600 today. According to (Morales), some 5,000 requests are still pending. They will be authorized if the documents submitted are in order, for it has been confirmed that many documents have been forged. The air bridge has been suspended because of the need to reorganize and define immigration policies that had never before been implemented in this country, the immigration director explained. To a certain extent, the immigration office has been a no-man's land with no policy on the situation of foreigners in our country, she went on.

According to (Morales), one of our major problems deals with the visa requests by Cuban citizens. However, once they arrive here, we learn that these Cubans can't go on to the United States and they stay in our country without defined status or a place to deport them to, thus creating very serious problems, (Morales) explained.

The country should know that at all the agricultural fairs there are Cubans selling agricultural products and competing with our farmers, (Morales) said later. Other Cubans are doing business with their own people. The agencies to conduct transactions for the Cubans have begun to flourish again and corruption again prevails. This is sad, the immigration director noted. This office is not willing to tolerate these irregularities, and only those documents which are in order will be handled, she said. Many Cubans have submitted documents to the National Immigration Council asking to be considered refugees, the immigration director said. This is not what they said when they asked to be allowed into Costa Rica. At that time they said that they would be in transit to the United States. (Morales) finally said that Cubans are being charged $1,500 for a procedure that costs 15 colones in the immigration offices.

OFFICIALS SEIZE COMMUNIST EQUIPMENT, PROPAGANDA

PA061649 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] The People United communists had radio equipment, a large quantity of propaganda and communist literature and photographs in a house in La Cruz, on the northern border. Materials seized by the security officials, the radio equipment was remarkable because it was brand new. All the equipment and the materials, including a giant picture of Lenin, were in the house of a well-known communist leader, who claims he knew nothing about the contents of the box left him by his comrades.

According to an investigation by the security authorities, the communists were preparing a massive campaign at several levels in the northern border area. Apparently, the radio equipment would have been used to transmit Nicaraguan programs on Marxist-Leninist topics.

In addition to propaganda, the authorities found bonds and stock for collecting funds. This proves that these activities had been planned to take place over a long period.

GUARD REPORTEDLY SEIZES NICARAGUAN HELICOPTER

PA061621 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Late Monday, a Nicaraguan helicopter was seized by members of the rural guard in Los Chiles. However, no details are available regarding the occupants' affiliation, since the authorities have declared the seizure a secret.

Apparently, Costa Rican authorities transferred the helicopter yesterday to Base 2 at Juan Santamaria Airport. According to the sources, this is the second Nicaraguan helicopter to land in the Los Chiles area. Another landed there on last Thursday, but it took off immediately.

COMMITTEE WORRIED ABOUT OBANDO Y BRAVO'S SAFETY

PA061615 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1223 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] San Jose, 6 Apr (ACAN--EFE) -- The leadership of the Ecumenical Committee for the Defense of Religion and Worship in Nicaragua (Cedrenic) has charged in San Jose that the life of the Managua archbishop, Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, is in danger. The committee said that Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto charged in Argentina that Obando y Bravo is "the main figure of the counterrevolution."

Cedrenic indicated that in view of this charge, "only the solidarity of the Christian churches, peoples and governments of the world can prevent the perpetration of international communism's plans against the archbishop's life."

According to the Nicaraguan Christians who issued this statement, Foreign Minister d'Escoto's opinion must be understood as "the official voice of the Nicaraguan Government." Cedrenic believes that the charges and attacks on Monsignor Obando y Bravo in Nicaragua "are a result of his courageous work on behalf of the oppressed and his denunciations of the arbitrary actions of the Marxist-Leninist regime" that rules his country.

HAVANA REPORTS UPCOMING SOLIDARITY MEETING

PA060304 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] A meeting of support for the Sandinist revolution and in favor of peace and sovereignty in Central America will be held on 9 and 10 April on the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua with some 200 Costa Rican personalities in attendance.

(Kaiser Rodriguez) and (Norma Pereira), leaders of the peace organization in Costa Rica, announced in Managua on Monday that the meeting will denounce the situation that Nicaragua is facing as a result of aggression from groups of former Somozist guardsmen who are operating from Honduras. The two leaders also announced that the meeting will salute the first continental conference for peace and sovereignty of peoples in Central America and the Caribbean that will be held in Managua in late April.

EL SALVADOR

DEFENSE MINISTER ON PROMOTIONS, MS-28 MANIFESTO

PA060242 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 4 Apr 83 p 28

[Text] "The content of the armed forces General Order dated 31 March is positive," Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia said in reference to the promotions of officers who are combating subversion in different parts of the country.

The general explained that the most important part of this general order is that it awards well-earned promotions to Armed Forces officers who are carrying out their patriotic duty in parts of Morazan, Chalatenango, San Vicente, Usulutan, San Miguel, Cabanas and La Union Departments. He reiterated that it is totally false that the order calls for the transfer, discharge or removal of top-ranking army officers.

Asked his opinion of a paid advertisement that has been published in the news media and is signed by an organization identifying itself as the MS-28 National Salvation Movement, he answered: "We have read it, and we have reached the conclusion that we have freedom of expression and thought here. There is no problem, because the publication is signed and, I repeat, it reflects the liberty that we enjoy, even though it is worded in some excessively strong terms." Finally, General Garcia indicated that efforts to have Salvadoran troops trained in Honduras are continuing, but that at the moment nothing conclusive has been arranged and other alternatives are being studied because an army always needs to be modernized.

SUBVERSIVES ATTACK TWO TOWNS IN SAN VICENTE

PA060031 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 5 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] Between last Saturday and yesterday morning, subversives attacked the towns of San Lorenzo and San Sebastian in San Vicente, harassing the military posts. Reports indicate that the terrorists killed two soldiers in San Lorenzo. It was also reported that reinforcement troops from the San Vicente garrison were sent to San Sebastian, where the attack lasted until yesterday, Monday. Military reports state that the armed forces continued a cleanup operation in Morazan Department yesterday, and there have already been intensive clashes, particularly in areas near San Isidro.

The reports did not say if the army has managed to clear the northern Morazan areas where the extremists are located in several places and are heavily armed. It was impossible to get information from military sources because of the Holy Week vacations, but it was learned that the extremists were also staging harassment actions in the Chalatenango area, in towns on the border with Honduras. On the situation in San Lorenzo and San Sebastian, the inhabitants of San Vicente inform us that the fighting is heavy, because on Sunday they could hear heavy artillery fire throughout the night. Telephone communications with San Sebastian have been cut off; therefore, we could not get further information.

BELGIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS FMLN OPPOSITIONIST

PM041023 Brussels LE SOIR in French 26-27 Mar 83 p 3

[Interview with Ruben Zamora, member of the FDR-FMLN political and diplomatic commission, by Jean-Paul Marthoz in Brussels -- date not given]

[Text] At a time when the fighting is growing fiercer in El Salvador and Nicaragua and when the Reagan administration in the United States is trying to convince Congress of the need to increase military aid to President Magana's government, Ruben Zamora, member of the Revolutionary Democratic Front-Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FDR-FMLN] (political and armed opposition in El Salvador) Political and Diplomatic Commission has come to Brussels to explain the conditions for a negotiated solution to the conflict.

"The White House's room for maneuver has been considerably reduced," Mr Zamora told us. "However much financial aid Congress grants, the United States can never hope to change the course of the war by military aid. The Reagan administration will sooner or later be confronted with the question of stepping up its involvement in the Salvadoran conflict. The risks of a direct intervention and not just the dispatch of advisers or additional armaments are drawing closer -- or at the very least the danger of an intervention by the Honduran and Guatemalan armies in the Salvadoran civil war."

Ruben Zamora is well acquainted with the ins and outs of U.S. domestic policy. As a lawyer and former leadership member of the Christian Democratic Party and in that capacity a member of the first government junta after the October 1976 coup d'etat, he has very close relations with the liberal wing of the U.S. Democratic Party and the Catholic Church.

This moderate politician, a founder member of the Social Christian People's Movement [title as published], knows that "only a negotiated solution can bring an acceptable end to the civil war" and he is counting on the influence and activism of the "other America" to force the Reagan administration to sit down at the negotiating table.

A markedly tougher tone has been adopted in Washington in recent weeks, with Secretary of State George Shultz falling into the same rut as his predecessor General Haig. An open approach had been attempted by Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, but it became bogged down. "Mr Enders," Ruben Zamora explained, "had proposed a double-track policy; on the one hand the continuation of military aid and on the other the exploration of a negotiated settlement through a third country. That was why that top state department official went to Madrid to meet with Socialist Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez."

However, Mr Zamora noted, "Congress does not have the same reservations about a negotiated settlement as the administration." For instance, on Wednesday evening, the subcommittee for appropriations for foreign operations, which has the right of veto, made its approval of the plan to increase military aid conditional on a "U.S. initiative to encourage unconditional negotiations between the Salvadoran Government and its opponents on the holding of free elections and other subjects of concern between the two sides."

Ruben Zamora also favors the holding of elections, but in the framework of a comprehensive negotiation process and not as a precondition for it. "Unconditional negotiations should have the aim of ending the war and establishing a regime of peace and justice in keeping with the population's fundamental interests. The negotiation process should also precede a cease-fire."

However, the FDR is opposed to comprehensive negotiations at the end of which the United States would negotiate with Nicaragua, with the opposition in El Salvador and Guatemala and with Cuba. "We will not disregard the regional aspects of the conflict in seeking a political solution in El Salvador," Mr Zamora told us, "but we are advocating additional parallel negotiations which would make it possible to settle the disputes between Honduras and Nicaragua, for instance, or between that country and Costa Rica." "A comprehensive solution would enable the United States to play off one interlocutor against the other. And in particular it would enable it to counterbalance a concession in El Salvador by demands on Nicaragua."

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Paracentral Front

PA061945 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 6 Apr 83

[War bulletin from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front in the San Pedro hills on 4 April, submitted by Commander (Milton Hernandez) -- read by announcer]

[Text] At 2215 on Thursday 24 March, military forces of the 5th Infantry Brigade tried to surprise a small FRLN column with rifles and support weapons at the (Los Cocos) turnoff on the Pan-American Highway to Santa Clara. Combat ensued immediately. The enemy suffered one dead and three wounded. No casualties were reported on our side. In the past 48 hours, FMLN military units of the paracentral front in the northern San Vicente zone have staged the following actions:

On 2 April, the road from Santo Domingo to San Sebastian was placed under control. An armed propaganda action was carried out in the village of San Sebastian. On that same day, sappers dynamited power transformers and destroyed tower insulators, thus leaving [name indistinct], Usulutan and Morazan Departments without power.

At 0430 and again at 1230 on 3 April, heavy clashes occurred involving the dictatorship's forces. These forces were going from Santo Domingo to San Sebastian. The enemy received support fire from helicopters. By the end of the clash, the dictatorship's forces had suffered seven dead and two wounded. At 0530 on 4 April the road from Ilobasco to San Rafael Cedros was placed under control. At 0630, a heavy clash with national guard members took place in the same location. This clash lasted until 0645. An undetermined number of casualties was inflicted on the dictatorship. These operations were directed by Commander (Danilo).

Cancaste Town Seized

PA070405 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 7 Apr 83

[War bulletin issued by the Modesto Ramirez Central Front in northern Chalatenango Department; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 6 April at 0210, we launched an attack on Army troops in the town of Cancaste, a scant 2 km from the two dams over the Lempa River -- the Cerron Grande and the 5 de Noviembre dams. Twenty minutes afterward, we had already assaulted the first trenches, located in the north. By 0520 we had wiped out all peripheral positions, including the entire defense system of the enemy position, and had seized their weapons and war supplies.

By 0630 the enemy had only two posts, which we immediately assaulted. By 0700 we had the entire town of Cancaste under our control and had wiped out the enemy position, which consisted of a group of soldiers belonging to the Cabanas Battalion, headquartered at Military Detachment No 2 of Sensuntepeque. This action was carried out by detachments of the guard [not further identified] and FMLN guerrilla columns led by Companeros (Felipe) and (Julia). The operation was named after Companero Commander (Bernardo Torres Nieto) and the other companeros who fell in March 1983. This action is part of a larger action about which we will report further on. It is part of the continuous offensive that the FMLN is waging at a nationwide level.

Here is a partial report on the results of this action: We seized 1 81-mm mortar, 1 90-mm cannon, 1 60-mm mortar and 3 machineguns from the enemy. In addition, at the enemy post in Cancaste we wrested from the dictatorship over 30 U.S.-made M-16 rifles, a large number of 81-mm and 60-mm mortar rounds, as well as ammunition for the 90-mm cannon. We also seized a large quantity of ammunition for the rifles and machineguns, substantial war supplies, a PRC-77 military communications radio and two PMC radio communication units. We captured 12 soldiers and inflicted over 16 casualties on the puppet army in Cancaste. Later on we will provide further information on this victory by our revolutionary army in Cancaste. This was a report by Commander (Jesus).

GUATEMALA

COMMUNICATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS MINISTRY RENAMED

PA061441 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] The Guatemalan Communications and Public Works Ministry will now be the Communications, Transportation and Public Works Ministry, according to presidential Decree No 1983, dated 22 March 1983.

The decree also authorizes the transfer of the Transportation Directorate General to the Communications, Transportation and Public Works Ministry. A decree dated 16 February 1965 created the directorate as an agency within the Economy Ministry .

TOWN CHARGES FORMER COMMISSIONERS WITH CRIMES

PA061735 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Many citizens of San Pedro la Laguna, Solola Department, have issued a public document addressed to President Efrain Rios Montt requesting a quick trial and capital punishment for eight former military commissioners who are charged with a series of crimes such as kidnapping, extortion and blackmail, as well as threats, rape, coercion and abuse of authority. The residents of San Pedro la Laguna also request the arrest of others who are at large as if nothing has happened. The people expect the law to be enforced because they have repeatedly presented other requests before justice tribunals in charge of these cases.

The Guatemalan National Defense Ministry has said it has evidence that the police commissioners are guilty of violating the law. The residents of San Pedro la Laguna also told our reporters that according to the charges presented to the appropriate officials, the National Defense Ministry sent them Document 01155DN20MAS on 26 January 1983, which states the appropriate investigation has been made and it has been determined that the town's military commissioners are indeed guilty.

OFFICER ASKS RIOS MONTT FOR RELEASE OF DAUGHTER

PA060351 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Col (Augusto) Urizar has asked President Efrain Rios Montt to intervene to obtain the release of his daughter, who was presumably arrested by the government's security forces. Urizar said, however, that President Rios Montt has not answered a letter he sent him recently.

[Begin Urizar recording] We have had no news. I have addressed the president of the republic, and we are waiting for his response. We know for sure that she was arrested by the Judicial Police because those who arrested her identified themselves as such. That is why I have written to the president, and we are awaiting for his response. We want to know how she is, because unfortunately she is sick and we are afraid that she may die if she does not take her medicine. She is under permanent medical treatment. Therefore, this increases our concern because we don't know if she is taking her medicine. You can imagine the rest. A person who did not identify himself telephoned me and only told me that he was sorry to tell me that my daughter had been kidnapped, or rather captured by the Judicial Police. He told me that he was reporting the fact to me to see what we could do. [end recording]

Urizar's daughter had recently returned to Guatemala from Mexico, according to reports. She returned to take shelter under the amnesty approved by the government and was captured on arrival, Urizar stressed today. [Begin recording] [Urizar] She was probably asked for some documents. Maybe she lacked some paper, or maybe they had her on some list and arrested her.

[Question] She was on her way to Guatemala from Mexico, right?

[Answer] I am not sure where she came from, because we had not seen her in 3 years.

[Question] Had you learned that she was returning to the country?

[Answer] We knew she wanted to take advantage of the amnesty, and that is what brought her here because the same person who called me on the phone told me: She was returning to take shelter under the amnesty. Therefore, that is what she came here for.

[Question] What (?crime) had your daughter committed that would prompt her to take advantage of the amnesty?

[Answer] I don't know if the fact that she was secretary of the CTG [not further identified] can be called a crime. She assisted unionized people, especially the Indians and the poor. She did all this free of charge because, thanks to God, she has a kind heart. This is what she did, and you know that not everybody likes these things. That is why she had to leave Guatemala.

[Question] Was her life in such danger that she had to leave the country?

[Answer] Oh, yes. If she had gone on the way she was, she would not be alive. And I would not be here, either, because things were terrible. [end recording]

Group Demands Release

PA060400 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] The Democratic Front Against Repression of Guatemala has issued a declaration in which it urges progressive forces in the world to demand that Efrain Rios Montt's regime release Lawyer America Yolanda de la Luz Urizar, who was kidnapped on 25 March upon returning to her homeland after 3 years in exile.

The declaration says that America Yolanda intended to rejoin her family on the basis of the so-called democratic opening proclaimed by the regime. The document recalls that she served for many years as legal counsel of the labor movement during its struggle for redress, which pitted her against the fascist oligarchy that is illegally wielding power. The declaration adds that because of her uncompromising stance, Urizar had to leave the country following the killing of her husband and 6-year-old son by the official repressive forces. Finally, the document says that her daughter, Yolanda Aguilar, was arrested and raped by member of the Judicial Police in 1979, sent to children's court and finally released thanks to international pressure.

HONDURAS

SANDINISTS' LAND CORRIDOR TO EL SALVADOR CITED

PA061728 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Apr 83 p 2

[Document entitled: "Conclusions of the Armed Forces" -- no date given]

[Text] A. The discovery [of a uniformed and armed Sandinist patrol in Valle Department on 26 March] confirms that the Sandinists are using a very important area (a corridor) of Honduran territory to transport men, weapons and other supplies to El Salvador. It is even possible that some of these men and supplies might be destined for Honduras in an effort to destabilize the democratic system, which is one of the goals of the Marxist-Leninist plan for Central America.

B. The pursuit of the subversive criminals continues because according to specific reports, they have been unable to leave Honduras to get to their operations bases in Nicaragua.

C. According to the daily "azimuthal" progress set forth in the record book, the subversives, in groups of 10 to 12 men, used this route through Honduras to move people and supplies in support of the Salvadoran subversives.

D. Here is the route: It goes from Nicaragua to Honduras through a blind passage between Guasaule and El Estribo, on through Hacienda las Hormigas, San Bernardo, Namasigue, Hacienda San Jose, San Jeronimo, Jicaro Galan, Nacaome, Langue and Aramecina, and it enters El Salvador through San Antonio de Oriente.

REFUGEES CONTINUE TO ARRIVE FROM NICARAGUA

PA061913 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 6 Apr 83

[By Regina Osorio]

[Text] The Honduran Government and international organizations that help refugees are prepared to continue receiving Nicaraguan refugees who are fleeing the fighting in their country. Here is a statement by Colonel Abraham Garcia Turcios, coordinator general of the National Refugee Commission: [Begin recording] The Honduran Government, the UNHCR and other agencies are prepared to receive [words indistinct] refugees. [end recording]

Garcia Turcios also said that a group of 625 Nicaraguans entered Honduras over the weekend through the sector of Suhi, into Gracias a Dios Department: [Begin recording] I would like to officially report to the country that 620 [as heard] people entered through the sector of Suhi, Gracias a dios Department. This village is on the banks of the Coco River, some 30-35 km from the settlement of Mocoron, [end recording] There are over 20,000 Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras. There are 36,000 refugees in our country if we include those from El Salvador.

COMMUNIST PARTY PROTESTS MURDER OF LABOR LEADERS

PA051447 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The assault on a group of labor leaders on 29 March in Tegucigalpa, which left four dead and three injured, has raised a series of protests in the country. Further reports say that instead of giving medical assistance to the injured, the authorities took them to the National Investigations Department for questioning. Several sectors in the country have condemned the killing, which they blamed on the public security forces of the 2d Military Region.

Meanwhile, the Communist Party of Honduras has issued a communique indicating that the brutal massacre of labor leaders is part of the same war prevention [as heard] criminal plan unleashed against the people by the military clique headed by Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez and intended to physically eliminate hundreds of revolutionary and democratic leaders in Honduras.

NICARAGUA

FMLN COMMANDER ANA GUADALUPE MARTINEZ KILLED

PA070037 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0016 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Managua, 6 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, of El Salvador's FMLN, was murdered today on the outskirts of Managua, unofficial sources said this afternoon. The sources added that the Salvadoran commander was murdered close to the Central American Business Administration Institute (INCAE), 16 km south of Managua.

No details are known yet of the incident, but it is known that the Sandinist authorities will issue a press bulletin on the murder in the next few hours. Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez is the author of a famous book containing information on the existence of clandestine jails in El Salvador when she was a prisoner of the Salvadoran Government. Ana Guadalupe was a member of the FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic Committee.

Interior Ministry Communique

PA070305 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0024 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Communique issued by the Public and Foreign Relations Department of the Interior Ministry in Managua on 6 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Interior Ministry reports to the Nicaraguan people that today, 6 April 1983, Companera Melida Anaya Montes was brutally murdered by unknown persons who broke into her home in Managua at dawn.

Companera Anaya Montes, better known as Commander Ana Maria, was the second in command of the Popular Liberation Forces, FPL, of El Salvador and a member of the FMLN command. The Interior Ministry is conducting exhaustive investigations to solve this murder and capture the murderers. Further information will be released as the investigations advance.

RESERVE BATTALION PREDICTS DEFEAT OF ENEMY

PA051755 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Reserve Infantry Battalion 83-21, somewhere in Nicaragua, sends a warm message and a Sandinist greeting full of fighting spirit to the Nicaraguan people. Reserve Infantry Battalion 83-21 issued a communique asking the people not to be influenced by the ill-intentioned rumors that the local reactionary sectors are spreading to cause panic and anxiety in our families. The communique adds: Brothers, the enemy is in a wasting-away stage now that we have encircled them and are handing them hard and serious blows which have divided their forces. We are certain that, sooner or later, we are going to defeat them with our rifles and because our fighting spirit and our revolutionary ideals are superior to any technology and logistic support they can receive.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES REPELLED IN ZELAYA NORTE

PA061633 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] A large counterrevolutionary force from Honduran territory was repelled as it was moving toward the mining town of Bonanza, Zelaya Norte. The invaders lost 23 men in several clashes iwth the Sandinist Peoples Army. Last night the Defense Ministry public relations department reported that the Somozist beasts came across the Coco River and then took the Waspuk River. They were approaching (?Moswak), 14 km north of Bonanza, when intercepted by our forces. Further on the report says that on 2 April, the Sandinist Peoples Army held its first encounter with the Somozist invaders and that two more clashes took place, the last one on 4 April, when the invaders, lacking the power to defeat the Sandinist forces, began to fall back to the Coco River.

This new attempt to invade our territory is part of the invasion planned and financed by the Reagan administration. We have already denounced this plan at the UN Security Council. Finally, the Defense Ministry reports that more clashes are taking place and the results will be made public as the military action progresses.

MADRID DAILY INTERVIEWS FDN OPPOSITIONISTS

PM041521 Madrid ABC in Spanish 23 Mar 83 pp 52-53

[Interview with Indalecio Rodrigues Alaniz and Adolfo Calero Protocarrero, members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force leadership, by Juan Fernando Dorrego in Madrid; date not given]

[Text] [Question] No sooner did the pope land at Cesar Augusto Sandino airport than he was met with a violently anti-U.S. speech. Does this siege around the Sandinist revolution really exist?

[Answer] The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] now has no prospects to offer the Nicaraguan people. Only more rationing and distribution of destitution. They are oppressing the Nicaraguan people and imposing their policy by force of arms. The Sandinists do enjoy some prestige abroad because many people do not know what they are really like. For instance, they do not know that they have more weapons and troops than the other Central American countries and that their philosophy of a "revolution without frontiers" has turned into a threat in the area. The FSLN tries to portray the Nicaraguan problem abroad as that of a nation under attack. There is no such attack -- either from the United States or from Honduras or Costa Rica. It is only we Nicaraguans, mobilizing to denounce the Sandinists' real nature abroad.

[Question] Which sectors does the opposition organization Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] represent?

[Answer] FDN is primarily a nationalist movement which embraces and represents sectors of various political parties and socieconomic classes of the country and different geographical areas. We could not say that it represents the entire opposition to the Sandinist regime, but it does represent the active opposition, the opposition that has been established the longest. There are other oppositionists who have formed their own group, such as Pastora, Robelo and the Miskito Indian Rivera.

[Question] Do you believe that some alliance could be established in the future with Pastora and Robelo?

[Answer] We aspire to bring down the Sandinist regime and to restore in Nicaragua the conditions on which a democratic system can be built. The ideal would be for all those of us who oppose the Sandinist regime to be united or at least coordinated. On the other hand, we do not believe that there needs to be absolute unity, a single banner and a single name. So we believe that the most sensible thing Eden Pastora can do is to find out how to establish a minimum basis of agreement with other forces and individuals such as Robelo so as to be able to present a coordinated front against the Sandinists.

[Question] On several occasions the leaders of the Sandinist junta have cited the action of Somozist gangs against the revolution.

[Answer] The Sandinist strategy is quite clear; they are trying to polarize the Nicaraguan people's internal support and at the same time to discredit an important force that is forming against them. As far as we are concerned, Somozism has disappeared from history, having died on 19 July 1979 and been physically buried in its embodiment in the dictator. So of course there is no force in the assertion of the existence of Somozist groups or gangs. Of course it is very easy to try to accuse the entire oppostion of being Somozist in order to discredit it. The real paradox in Nicaragua today is that the real counterrevolution and the real Somozists are in fact the people now in power in Nicaragua.

[Question] So did the revolution that overthrew Somoza not bring a change in Nicaragua's political structures?

[Answer] Previously there was a despotic system of government, an authoritarian dictatorship, but now there is an even more tyrannical system. What did the Nicaraguans expect? The majority of the population wanted a change.

They hoped that a democratic system would become established within which the most basic rights, the citizens' guarantees and rights, would be guaranteed. We believed that everything that had been violated with impunity in the past would not be so in the new phase. But what has happened has been a huge failure. A more authoritarian system, with more sophisticated and stronger methods, has become established in Managua. We are dealing with a barbarism unprecedented in Nicaragua's history. In 3 and 1/2 years of Sandinist government the massacres of almost 20,000 people have been caused. At present there are half-a-million people wandering at large, rejected and in exile. Some 50,000 people are at present in refugee camps in Nicaragua and Honduras. Nicaragua has become an out and out concentration camp in which there is no freedom or mobility and where all the media have been taken over by the state, with the sole exception of LA PRENSA, which is under constant censorship.

[Question] What is the role of the Cuban advisers in Nicaragua?

[Answer] One must not only mention the Cubans. Nicaragua is at present totally surrendered to activists belonging to all kinds of opposition groups. There are 12,000 declared Cubans recognized by the FSLN leadership. To these one must add the East German, Bulgarian, Vietnamese and North Korean advisers and the presence of Tupamaros, Montoneros and Palestinians. According to the disclosures of survivors, they have set up a whole network of prisons and refined systems of torture, both mental and psychological [as published]. Hence the disillusionment of the majority of the population with the capitulation to the Cubans and therefore to the Soviets. The Cubans are the ones that appear even at leadership and command levels in the ministries. The commanders themselves are no more than executors of Havana's or Moscow's orders via the "internationalists" present there.

[Question] Do you believe that the incidents during John Paul II's visit to Nicaragua will have internal repercussions?

[Answer] Of course, not only will those shameful incidents have repercussions, but there are already immediate consequences, both internal and external. Some half-a-million people congregated in Managua's 19 July Square. However, close to where John Paul II conducted the mass there were some 25,000 people separated from the rest of the public. This group included at least 15,000 "internationalists" and the remainder were Nicaraguans totally devoted to the FSLN. Despite the small size of this group it became the real protagonist of the assembly. Bulgarian advisers prepared a complex public address and communications system -- as the Vatican itself has rightly denounced -- to give the impression of an out and out tide of people. It was that group which sabotaged the mass.

[Question] Did any other incidents occur after that religious meeting?

[Answer] Behind the minority group, near the altar, there were half-a-million people with their priests, protecting them. At the end of the service it was the priests themselves who with difficulty managed to contain their parishioners' rage over what they had witnessed. Many people, even at the risk of their lives, tried to hurl themselves at the police and armed men in the square. According to the authorities, 2,000 people fainted during the assembly. The truth is quite different.

Street incidents and disturbances occurred which caused 2,000 casualties. In Nicaragua and the entire Central American area there is a widespread feeling that this event will have enormous repercussions, as did the assassination of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. There is a unanimous belief in Central America that this shameful incident will prove extremely important.

[Question] During his stay in Nicaragua, John Paul II also condemned the existence of the people's church.

[Answer] The communists in Nicaragua have gone as far as to create their own church. Throughout Latin America the church is very strong and influential and exerts a decisive impact on public opinion. Not only in Nicaragua, but throughout Central America, theologians, professional people and philosophers are now trying to encourage the incredible experiment of a church which they say is of the poor, but which in fact is very wealthy and has a large network of publications for discrediting the Roman Catholic Church. The influence of the people's church does not correspond to its actual scale. Of the 300 priests in Nicaragua only 15 officially belong to the people's church. Of these, 9 are "internationalists" and 6 Nicaraguans; brothers Cardenal, Parrales, Alvaro Argueyo, D'Escoto and Molina.

[Question] It seems that before the pope's visit to Nicaragua, Monsignor Obando y Bravo encountered hindrances in his preparations for the visit.

[Answer] It must be said first that Monsignor Obando y Bravo was never a politician, but a pastoral figure. He is a man of extremely humble origins who was educated by the Salesians. When he was parish priest of Matagalpa he was summoned to occupy the Archdioces of Managua. During the Somozist regime he took no side and limited himself to acting as the pastor of all the Nicaraguan people. He helped the Sandinists inasmuch as he always opposed injustice. Following the FSLN's accession to power, he continued to appeal for justice and defended the right of the faithful to practice their religion. Precisely because he was a passionate defender of justice, Monsignor Obando y Bravo had problems with Somoza and now with the Sandinists junta. Before Somoza's downfall, the communists supported all his initiatives. Now the people's church censures and ignores Monsignor Obando y Bravo's struggle.

[Question] Last, what is the FSLN's role in the Central American crisis?

[Answer] The former admirers of the Somoza regime -- Sergio Ramirez, for instance, was editor of the magazine POLIEDRO, which was most eulogistic about Somoza -- are now active protagonists in the crises of other countries, particularly El Salvador. No sooner did they come to power in Managua than they started training and recuriting the forces now combating President Magana's regime. Nicaragua was the location of the training centers that produced the guerrillas who have mounted two general offensives. Later they provided supplies to the Salvadoran guerrilla forces via Honduras, with the complicity of some people there, and then across the Fonseca Gulf by air and sea. The final aim is to conquer the entire zone, the Panama Canal and the oil sources of Mexico and Venezuela.

CABRIZAS BLASTS U.S. AT GROUP OF 77 MEETING

FL062045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1903 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Addressing the plenary of the fifth ministerial conference of the Group of 77, Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas assured the ministers that Cuba reiterates Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. He also denounced the blockade to which it has been subjected at the hands of the United States, and accused the Washington administration of continuing an interventionist policy in Central America.

In a speech described in Buenos Aires diplomatic circles as having serious political implications, Cabrizas said that that colonial war represented a never-to-be-forgotten lesson for all Latin Americans. The military conflagration, he added, revealed the true nature of the Inter-American Treaty, ill-fashioned as reciprocal assistance, the real policy of the U.S. Government and the contempt it feels for the interests of Latin America.

Ricardo Cabrizas said he considered as unacceptable the fact that extremely reactionary and bloodthirsty governments such as El Salvador and Guatemala should receive military aid through the use of practices that violate the most fundamental principles of international law and coexistence among nations.

Further on he reiterated: I believe that while we are gathered here, the people of Nicaragua are being subjected to attacks on the part of Somozist forces, organized and directed by the Central Intelligence Agency. The Cuban minister said that the conference was taking place at a time when the world is facing the real possibility of a nuclear holocaust and accused the U.S. Administration of abandoning detente, dialogue and negotiation. In closing, the Cuban delegate stressed that our country pleads for peace with all its strength.

Vice Presidency Assumed

FL061244 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone made the opening speech at the fifth ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, which began yesterday in Buenos Aires. In his speech, Bignone stressed the importance of the meeting and recalled that for several years now the Group of 77 has undertaken the task of harmonizing positions and setting common goals to seek a more just international economic order. During the first session, Cuban delegate Ricardo Cabrizas, our country's foreign trade minister, was invited to assume one of the vice presidencies of the conclave. There were several speeches by various ministers, and special work groups deliberated the final document of the conference.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES COLOMBIAN POLITICAL LEADER

FL061635 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers, received Senator Alvaro Leyva Duran, president of the national board of the Colombian Conservative Party, at the Council of State yesterday afternoon. Senator Leyva has been in this country for several days on a private visit.

During his visit to Cuba, Dr Leyva Duran has also had meetins with Flavio, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, and with Ricardo Alarcon, vice minister of Foreign relations and alternate member of the Central Committee of the party. During these meetings, Leyva Duran showed interest in learning about the economic and social experiences of the Cuban revolution and points of view were exchanged regarding the current international and Latin American situation.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH VISITING MAYOR OF LIMA

FL060210 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, this afternoon received the mayor of Lima, Eduardo Orrego Villacorta. During their friendly meeting they discussed the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean and bilateral relations between Peru and Cuba. Their analysis of the situation in the American Hemisphere stressed the need to fortify united actions to settle the problems affecting the region and above all to be able to confront the effects of the world economic crisis on our countries. Carlos Rafael and Mayor Orrego agreed on the need to seek ways to strengthen thebonds which have traditionally united the peoples of Cuba and Peru.

Visit Concluded

FL062025 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Report from Jose Marti International Airport by (Rafael Ramirez)]

[Text] A few minutes before saying goodbye to the Cubans, Lima Mayor Eduardo Orrego Villacorta gave a press conference during which he gave the impressions of the visit he made to Havana City where he stayed several days. Among other things, Orrego referred to his meeting with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, whom he called a great leader. He also emphasized his hopes that his visit will lead to a strengthening of relations between Cuba and Peru. Other members of the [Peruvian] delegation praised the achievements of our revolution and described the places they had visited, such as childcare centers, old people's homes, education centers, etc.

[Begin Orrego recording] This visit is important to us. It has let all of us learn of the positive situation being experienced in Havana and by the Cuban people general al. We believe that we will be able to make an analysis on how to apply our experiences here to the case of Peru. [end recording]

HAVANA HOSTS MEETING ON COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

FL051754 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] The 24th meeting of the Intergovernmental Commission for Socialist Countries' Cooperation in the Sphere of Computer Technology began this morning at this capital's Palace of Conventions. During the meeting, scheduled to end Friday, important matters contributing to the advance of that branch in the socialist community will be discussed.

Representatives of the governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Soviet Union Czechoslovakia, Romania and Cuba are attending the meeting. This intergovernmental commission, created in 1969, is charged with handling work cooperation, coordination and supervision dealing with computer technology in socialist countries.

FERNANDEZ ADDRESSES NEW EDUCATION CONTINGENT

FL051223 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] The ceremony to establish the 12th contingent of the Manuel Ascunce Domenech Pedagogic Detachment was held at the auditorium of the Central University in Santa Clara, chaired by Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the party Central Committee and education minister.

In his closing remarks, Fernandez referred to the role played by the detachment since its creation, and noted the work of the internationalist contingents lending their services in Angola and Nicaragua.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE -- The Cuban Council of State has appointed Alberto Boza Hidalgo-Gato new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to France. Boza Hidalgo-Gato was previously director of the Western Europe Department of the Cuban Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Apr 83 PA]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GUYANA -- The Cuban Council of State has appointed Lazaro Cabezas Gonzalez new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Guyana. Prior to his appointment, Cabezas held the post of advisor in the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Apr 83 PA]

AMBASSADOR DESIGNATED -- Cuba's Council of State has designated Comrade Manuel Estevez Perez ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Sovereign and Military Order of the Knights Hospitaller of St John of Jerusalem with residence in Rome, where he holds the same post before the Holy See. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Apr 83 FL]

AGRICULTURE MINISTERS TO MEET IN BARBADOS 9 MAY

FL061935 Bridgetown CANA in English 1806 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 6, CANA -- Caribbean ministers of agriculture will examine regional food production at a meeting in Barbados next month, according to director of the Georgetown-based Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretariat's Trade and Agriculture Division, Barbadian, Hayden Blades. [sentence as received] Blades said the ministers will also be asked to look into the Caribbean Food Corporation (CFC). Guyana will be represented at the May 9 to 13 meeting by vice president for agriculture, Hamilton Green.

"Over the four-day period, the ministers will examine in depth the whole question of the regional food production strategy and also make decisions in respect to the implementation of that strategy in terms of looking at the projects and programmes that will be implemented over the next year," Blades said.

The Caribbean has an annual food import bill estimated at more than one billion East Caribbean dollars (one E.C. dollar; 37 cents U.S.). Blades said that the ministers will also be "allocating responsibilities for the execution of those various projects and programmes by t' various national and regional organisations involved."

"They will also be examining as a backdrop to making these decisions, the question of a whole regional framework in the agricultural sector and the relationship of the various regional organisations to one another as well as the national organisations," he said. Blades said this would be a very important area for the ministers to examine "because, based on their decisions, one will then be able to move forward in terms of allocating responsibilities for the execution of various projects and programmes they will have before them." The ministers will also have to consider the question of equity funding, Blades added, as well as the role and function of the Trinidad-based Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI).

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT PASSES SECOND IMF PERFORMANCE TEST

FL062245 Bridgetown CANA in English 2128 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, April 6, CANA -- Barbados has passed its second economic performance test set by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for continued balance of payments support, Prime Minister Tom Adams has announced in Parliament here. Barbados entered into IMF loan agreements last August 23 for a total of 98.7 million dollars (one Bds dollar; 50 cents U.S.) in the face of a severe decline in foreign exchange earnings.

The agreements which went into effect October 1, required Barbados to pass quarterly economic performance targets, the second of which came up March 31. Following is the full text of Mr Adams statement:

"Preliminary (?data) for the end of March indicate that the government has comfortably satisfied the performance conditions agreed to in its stand-by arrangement with the IMF.

"This is the second test period since the programme started in October, 1982. At the first in December, the government satisfied the requirements of the programme and made a drawing from the fund of SDR (special drawing rights) 2.9 million dollars, equivalent to just over 6.0 million dollars, in January this year. The performance ceiling for March 31, 1983, were that the domestic assets of the monetary authority would not exceed 97 million dollars and the banking system lending to the public sector, including statutory corporations, would not exceed 151 million dollars.

"At March 31, the net domestic assets, that is, currency issued by the Central Bank minus the bank's net foreign assets, were only 53 million dollars a little over half the upper limit agreed to with the IMF. By March 31 the bank had also repaid all its short-term borrowing on lines of credit with foreign commercial banks paying back 20 million dollars on March 30, alone. This has had the effect of reducing the gross foreign assets to 209.4 million dollars, some 40 million dollars less than at the end of December 1982 but an adequate sum representing more than two-and-a-half months [of] imports.

"The net foreign assets of the bank, that is, the gross assets less all the short and medium term foreign debt, were 76.6 million dollars, just slightly higher than at the end of last December (75.8 million dollars). Credit from the banking system to the central government and statutory corporations is provionally estimated at 125 million dollars, or 26 million dollars below the IMF ceiling for March, 1983. Strong revenues during March and careful control of expenditures during the fiscal year helped government to keep its credit from the banking system within the limits agreed with the IMF.

"The level of credit outstanding at the end of March was 32 million dollars less than at the end of March, 1982. While the performance of the economy and the level of foreign reserves gave some cause for satisfaction there remains the consideration that a considerable part of Barbados' foreign holding is tied up in the CMCF (Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility - a Caribbean Community credit scheme to facilitate intra regional trade).

"In the ordinary course of affairs our holdings would be more than ample to maintain an even keel without resort to foreign borrowing, but in the circumstances, the government still considers it prudent to maintain its programme with the IMF and obtain the balance of sdr19 million dollars or approximately Barbados 42.75 million dollars to which Barbados would be entitled between now and March 1984 under the programme negotiated last year. "In the meantime the government will continue to press for a solution to the problems presented by the CMCF."

GRENADA

WHITEMAN TOURS CANADA, U.S.; TO ADDRESS OAS

FL070030 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Unison Whiteman is now in Washington D.C., where he is to hold a number of meetings to bring United States congressmen up-to-date on the Grenada situation. Minister Whiteman is also scheduled to address the Permanent Council of the OAS while in Washington.

Before traveling to Washington, Minister Whiteman addressed rallies in Canada and in New York.

In Canada over 300 Grenadians and other Caribbean people heard an address by the minister at a rally in Toronto. The rally has also addressed by the Nicaraguan consul general who spoke of the recent invasion of his country by United States-supported counterevolutionaries. A representative from the liberation movement in El Salvador spoke of the war in his country and the involvement of the United States in propping up the dictatorship. (Richard Sherman), head of Grenada's tourism office in Canada, spoke to RFG news today about the rally.

[Begin (Sherman) recording] I would say that the meeting was a (?serious) process, the crown, everybody was supportive of Grenada's position and felt that it was unnecessary for the [words indistinct] promoted against Grenada. They felt that the airport was an economic thing for Grenada, that it was (?built) for tourism, and they thought that there was no real need for the sort of blast that we got from the President in his speech to the nation. [end recording]

(Sherman) said a press conference involving all major newspapers in Toronto was also held, at which time Minister Whiteman explained the Grenada situation and the threats facing this country.

Havana's Report

PA060300 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Unison Whiteman, Grenada minister of external affairs, has said in Washington that the United States is providing bases in Miami, Florida, for the training of counterrevolutionaries who are seeking to overthrow the government of that Caribbean island. Whiteman said that these forces are in the final phases of their training to attack Grenada, and that although his government has called Washington's attention to the situation the training is continuing. Whiteman is in Washington to meet with U.S. congressmen and to speak at the OAS tomorrow.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

PARTY CIRCULATES LEAFLET SUPPORTING GRENADA

FL070010 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] The United People's Movement of St Vincent has called on that country's government not to allow their Caribbean island to be a launching ground for a possible invasion of Grenada. The call was made in a leaflet published today by the party which was captioned: No to an invasion of Grenada. RFG's [Radio Free Grenada] correspondent in St Vincent, (Leroy Thomas), has the details.

[Begin recording or live telephone hook-up of (Thomas)] The leaflet says: ever since the Grenadian masses, led by their (?party) the New Jewel Movement, rid themselves of the yoke of imperialism, the United States of America has been consistently trying to prevent the popular revolution from going forward. The leaflet cited forms of aggression, such as the U.S. refusal to grant developmental aid to Grenada, or President Reagan's latest outrage in which he described [word indistinct] and peaceloving Grenada as a threat to the security interests of the United States. The leaflet noted that now that the propaganda and economic destabilization against Grenada has failed, the Reagan administration is now planning to use mercenaries to invade revolutionary Grenada.

The leaflet points out that the progress, development and achievements of the Grenada revolution is being looked at as an example of Caribbean working people and argues that that's why the United States of America wants to turn back the Grenada process.

The leaflet argues that even if some Vincentians are unclear about what is taking place in Grenada, all Vicentians must join together and call on the United States of America not to interfere in the internal affairs of Grenada and to halt its invasion plans, and to demand that Labor Party government not allow Vincentian soil to be used for any invasion of Grenada, and (?three), call on the U.S. Government to respect regional opinion for the Caribbean to be declared a zone of peace. For RFG News, (Leroy Thomas), from Kingston, St Vincent. [end recording or telephone hook-up]

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

1982 OIL OUTPUT CUT BY 4.5 MILLION BARRELS

FL060150 Bridgetown CANA in English 2326 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, April 5, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago today reported a 4.5 million barrel fall in oil production for 1982. According to official statistics, oil production fell from 69.1 million barrels in 1981 to 64.6 million in 1982.

Production in 1980 totalled 77.6 million barrels. Since then oil companies have been cutting back on output because of over-supply of the world market. Oil is Trinidad and Tobago's main foreign exchange earner. The industry here run into trouble with foreign-owned companies in the twin-island state cutting back production, laying off staff and in some cases moving to sell assets.

According to figures released by the Central Bank, Trinidad and Tobago produced 925,000 cubic metres of crude oil in August 1981 and only 862,000 in August last year. The bank's lates statistical bulletin also highlighted a decline in production of cocoa, sugar and coffee production that has worried government officials. Figures for the whole of 1982 were not given.

UN TO DECIDE MEANS TO SETTLE ESSEQUIBO CONFLICT

FL291525 Bridgetown CANA in English 1455 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, March 29, CANA -- Guyana has agreed to refer to the secretary general of the United Nations, Javier Perez de Cuellar, the decision as to what means should be used to settle the controversy arising from Venezuela's claim that an arbitral award of 1899 which fixed their borders was null and void, a senior official of the Guyana Foreign Ministry said today.

The head of the frontiers division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here, Miss Cheryl Miles, said Venezuela, which posted a claim to about five-eights of Guyana when it rejected the award, had been informed of the Guyana position.

Miss Miles said Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson yesterday sent a letter to his Venezuelan counterpart Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco indicating the decision taken by Guyana to bring a settlement to the controversy.

Venezuela claims that the arbitrators -- two Britons, two North Americans and a Russian -- had agreed to cheat it out of the mineral-rich Essequibo region.

In a 14-page publication on the dispute, "The Essequibo-Our Historical Claim," the Venezuela Government said the award was a "juridical farce which pretended to legitimise the despoillation committed through the use of force."

SFRY'S ZARKOVIC, DELEGATION TO VISIT 16-19 APRIL

FL061915 Bridgetown CANA in English 1636 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 6, CANA -- Vidoje Zarkovic, a member of the nine-man state Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [will] pay a four day state visit to Guyana from April 16-19, the office of President Forbes Burnham has announced here. "This visit is expected to further improve the growing relations between Yugoslavia and Guyana," the statement said.

Issues most likely to be discussed between President Burnham and Mr Zarkovic include the decisions of last month's non-aligned summit in New Delhi, bilateral cooperation, the problems of the Latin American and Caribbean region and the "impact of the global economic crisis on the economies of non-aligned and other developing countries," the statement added.

Mr Zarkovic's delegation will include Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the federal executive council responsible for economic affairs, Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, Doctor Janko Lazarevski, Yugoslav ambassador to Guyana, Emil Durini, ambassador and head of the political department of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Dusan Gaspari, head of department for foreign policy of the Yugoslav Presidency and Veljko Velasevic, chief of protocol of the Presidency. Guyana and Yugoslavia established diplomatic relations in November 1968.

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT VOICES SOLIDARITY WITH GRENADA

FL060045 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] The national women's movement of Suriname has expressed shock at the recently stepped-up aggression by the United States Administration against the Government and the people of Grenada. In a solidarity message to the national women's organization, the women's movement of Suriname said its members were watching with great anxiety the development of the people who 4 years ago made the rightful choice to determine their own destiny.

The statement said the tremendous gains for men, women and children obtained by the PRG [People's Revolutionary Government] through so many efforts of the people are in danger of being reversed. This danger, the movement said, does not only affect Grenada, but the other progressive processes in the region, especially Nicaragua. It is in this regard, that the national women's movement of Suriname expressed concern about the dangers to their revolution and condemned the aggression of the United States imperialism. The movement declared its solidarity with the women and the people of Grenada in their courageous revolutionary struggle.